# STATE OF MONTANA BEFORE THE BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS

IN THE MATTER OF UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGES 20-86 and 18-87

TEAMSTERS LOCAL UNION )
NO.190 )

Complainant, ) FINDINGS OF FACT; CONCLUSIONS OF LAW; vs. ) RECOMMENDED ORDER

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY,

Respondent.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

## I. INTRODUCTION

A hearing on the above matter was conducted on April 13, 1988, in Billings, Mt. before John Andrew, hearing examiner. D. Patrick McKittrick represented the complainant. The defendant was represented by David Hoefer, Deputy Yellowstone County Attorney.

## II. ISSUES

Whether the defendant violated 39-31-201 MCA, 39-31-401(1) MCA and 39-31-401(5) MCA by refusing to abide by a decision rendered by Harlan Lund, County Surveyor, holding Harold Becker and Floyd Tronstad entitled to a pay differential for services performed as acting road superintendent.

## III. FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Teamsters Local 190 is a labor organization within the meaning of Section 39-31-103(5) MCA.
- 2. Yellowstone County is a political subdivision of the State of Montana. Yellowstone County acts through its duly elected Board of County Commissioners and authorized agents.
- 3. The Union and the County entered into a collective bargaining agreement (Exhibit B) for the period of July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1987. The agreement was in force and effect for all times relevant to these causes of action.
- 4. Complainant union is the collective bargaining representative for all nonexempt, full-time, permanent employees of Yellowstone County bridge department, except the road superintendent and the shop superintendent. See Article II of the collective bargaining agreement.
- 5. Harold Becker and Floyd Tronstad are full time permanent employees of Yellowstone County road and bridge department. Both are classified as foreman under the collective bargaining agreement and are members of the union.
- 6. Upon separate occasions Harlan Lund, acting in his capacity as county surveyor, temporarily assigned Harold Becker and Floyd Tronstad as road superintendent. Harold Becker was first temporarily assigned in January of 1986.

Floyd Tronstad was first temporarily assigned in March of 1987.

- 7. On March 3, 1986, Harold Becker filed a grievance concerning his temporary assignment. The grievance cited Article V, Section 2, Subdivision 1 and Article V, Section 3 Subdivision 3 of the collective bargaining agreement.
- 8. On May 13, 1987, Floyd Tronstad filed a grievance concerning his temporary assignment. The grievance cited Article V, Section 2, Subdivision 1 of the bargaining agreement.
- 9. On March 7, 1986, and May 15, 1987, Harlan Lund rendered decisions holding Harold Becker and Floyd Tronstad respectively to be entitled to the pay differential between road foreman and road superintendent.
- 10. Yellowstone County refused to abide by the decisions of Harlan Lund.
- 11. Harlan Lund acted in a management capacity in negotiating the collective bargaining agreement applicable to the complainant.
- 12. By statute, 7-4-2812(2)(i), and under the contract, Article IV, Section 4, Harlan Lund, as county surveyor retains the right to "employ deputies, men and teams and discharge at his pleasure such deputies, men and teams and determine how, when and where such deputies, men and teams shall work."

13. Article V, Section 2, Subdivision 1, of the contract (Exhibit B) provides:

In cases where individuals are assigned to temporary work in a higher classification, they shall be paid for the higher classification only for the number of hours worked in that classification. In cases where individuals are assigned to temporary work in a higher paying classification for a continuous extended period of time, after 90 days they shall be paid for all compensable hours beyond the 90 days while in that assignment at the higher rate of pay. There shall be no duplication or pyramiding in these situations.

- 14. In the past, road foremen assigned to the road superintendent's position have received the higher rate of pay. See Lund Deposition, Joint Exhibit #1. Past practice thus supports the Union's position.
- 15. Road foremen, when performing as acting road superintendents are still members of the bargaining unit. See Lund deposition.
- 16. Article VIII, Section 2, Subdivision 2 of the July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1987 agreement (Exhibit B) regarding the grievance procedure provides:

The county surveyor shall hold a hearing within ten (10) working days after receiving the employee's

request and render a decision within five (5) working days following a hearing ...

The grievance procedure goes on to provide in (b) that:

Parties will next attempt to choose an arbitrator agreeable to both sides.

Subsection (c) then provides:

If the union is still dissatisfied, it may request binding arbitration through the Board of Personnel Appeals.

The record before the hearing examiner fails to show whether arbitration was pursued by the county in part (b) or, in fact, if the county could pursue arbitration. Assumedly, the county could not. The Union did not pursue arbitration as it had prevailed before the county surveyor.

In Exhibit C-1 (the successor agreement to Exhibit B) covering the period July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988 the grievance language has been changed. Article VIII, Section 2, Subdivision 2(b), at the apparent insistence of the county, now reads:

In the event that either the Union or the Board of County Commissioners is not satisfied with the disposition of the grievance in the initial hearing [the one before the surveyor] a Grievance Board will be selected as follows:

Exhibit C-1 then delineates a hearing procedure not contained in the predecessor contract, Exhibit B. Exhibit C-1 at Subdivision 2(c) then provides:

If either party is still dissatisfied, it may request binding arbitration through the Board of Personnel Appeals, ...

The significance of this language change is manifested in the testimony of Bud Henman and Harlan Lund, both of whom were at the bargaining table when the contracts were negotiated and both of whom testified that under the old language it was understood that the decision of the surveyor at step two was final and binding. The new language is supportive of and consistent with that testimony. Even if it were not, the old language is vague enough that the testimony of Lund and Henman as to intent must be controlling.

### III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

It is well settled that the processing of a grievance is part of the duty to bargain in good faith and that a failure to process a grievance is an unfair labor practice. See <u>City of Livingston v. Montana Council No. 9</u>, 571 P.2d 374, (Mont. 1977).

Yellowstone County cites Montana Supreme Court cases from 1926 and 1923 in support of the proposition that the surveyor acted outside the authority granted to him by the commissioners. The county further contends that the union knew this, the surveyor knew this, and consequently the county cannot be held liable. This is not persuasive. The union and the county entered into an enforceable contract the terms of which were known by the surveyor, the union,

and the commissioners. One part of that contract called for a grievance procedure with a decision to be rendered by the The surveyor complied with the terms of the contract by holding a hearing and rendering a decision. he not done so there would have been an unfair labor prac-As it were, the decision issued by the surveyor was adverse to the county. Based on the understanding of the people who negotiated the contract, that decision was final and binding. Further, based on past practice the decision was well founded. The county cannot now abrogate the contract because the surveyor, an elected official, did not follow the dictates of the commissioners. That is a problem between the elected officials. Moreover, any problem there was appears to be resolved with the new contract language. In any event the complainant should suffer no harm from managements internal problems.

Yellowstone County violated 39-31-201, 39-31-401(1) and 39-31-401(5).

### IV. RECOMMENDED ORDER

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It is hereby ordered that after this order becomes final, Yellowstone County, its officers, agents, and representatives shall:

cease and desist its violation of 39-31-201,
 39-31-401(1) and 39-31-401(2), MCA;

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- 2. implement and abide by the decisions of Harlan Lund concerning the grievances of Harold Becker and Floyd;
- 3. meet with the union representatives of Floyd Tronstad and Harold Becker to determine the amount due under number two above. If a mutual determination cannot be made within ten (10) days after this order becomes final notify this Board so that a hearing may be held and a detailed remedial order issued;
- 4. notify this Board in writing within twenty (20) days what steps have been taken to comply with this order.

Dated this 28/2 day of June, 1988.

NOTICE: Exceptions to these Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Recommended Order may be filed within twenty (20) days of service. If no exceptions are filed the Recommended Order will become the Order of the Board of Personnel Appeals.

John Andrew

Hearing Examiner

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### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned does certify that a true and correct copy of this document was served upon the following on the day of June, 1988, postage paid and addressed as follows:

D. Patrick McKittrick McKittrick Law Firm P. O. Box 1184 Great Falls, MT 59403-1184

David W. Hoefer County Attorney's Office Yellowstone County Courthouse P. O. Box 35025 Billings, MT 59107

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